

BIG METER DATA ANALYTICS OF CITY-WIDE BUILDING PERFORMANCE FOR CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

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Purpose

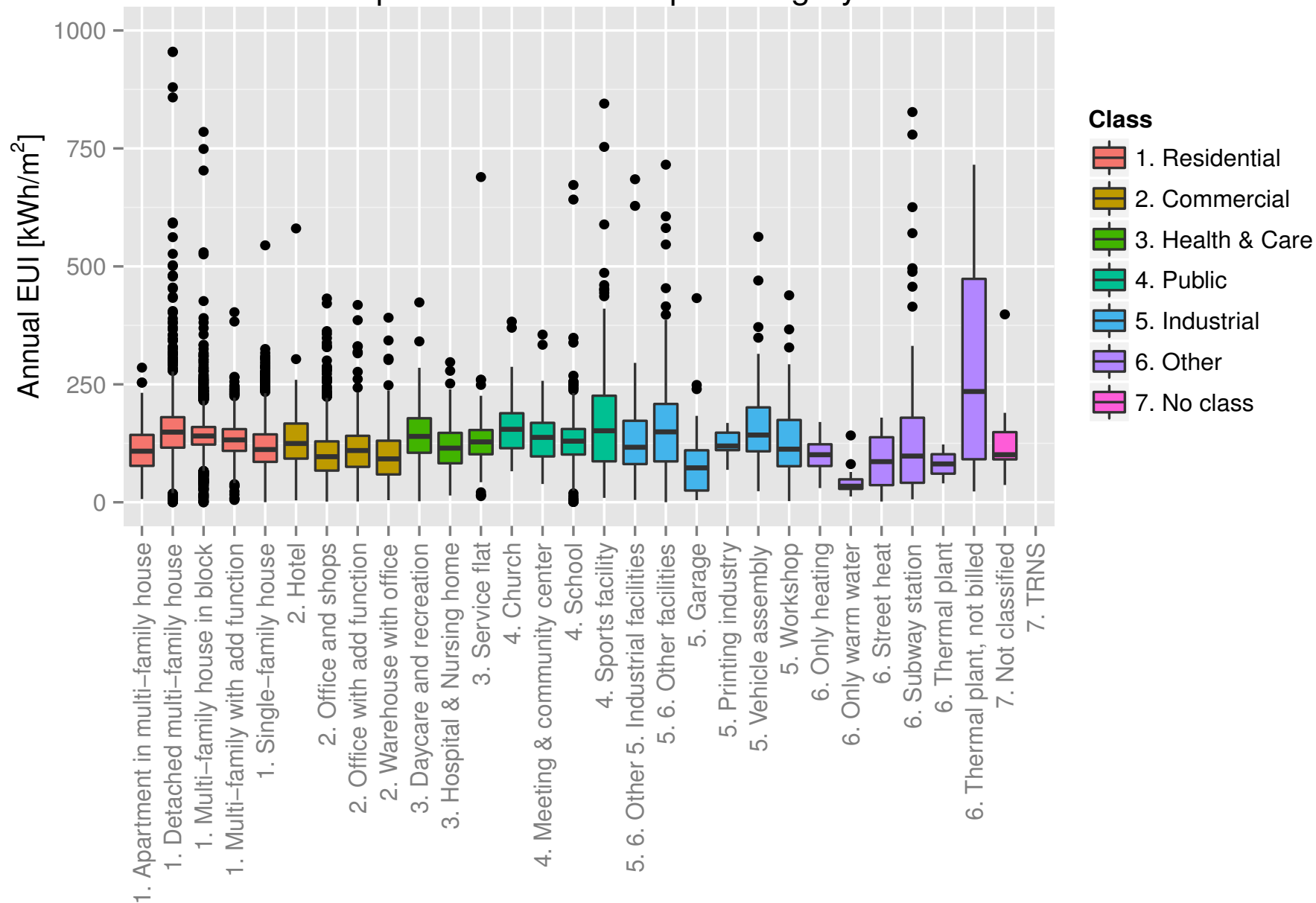
- Challenges of the 21st century:
 - Growing population
 - Climate change
 - Energy security & sustainability
- Energy Efficiency Directive
- Stockholm action plan for climate and energy
 - Energy efficiency measures 2012-2015
 - Total energy consumption: -10%
 - Building energy consumption: -5%

Data

- Hourly meter data of heat consumption (for year 2012)
 - 15 000 building complexes
 - 47 600 000 m²
 - 6667 football fields
- Building characteristics
 - Type, age group, location
- 131 760 000 data entries
 - 4 y 65 days (at 1 entry per second)
 - 13 GB of raw data



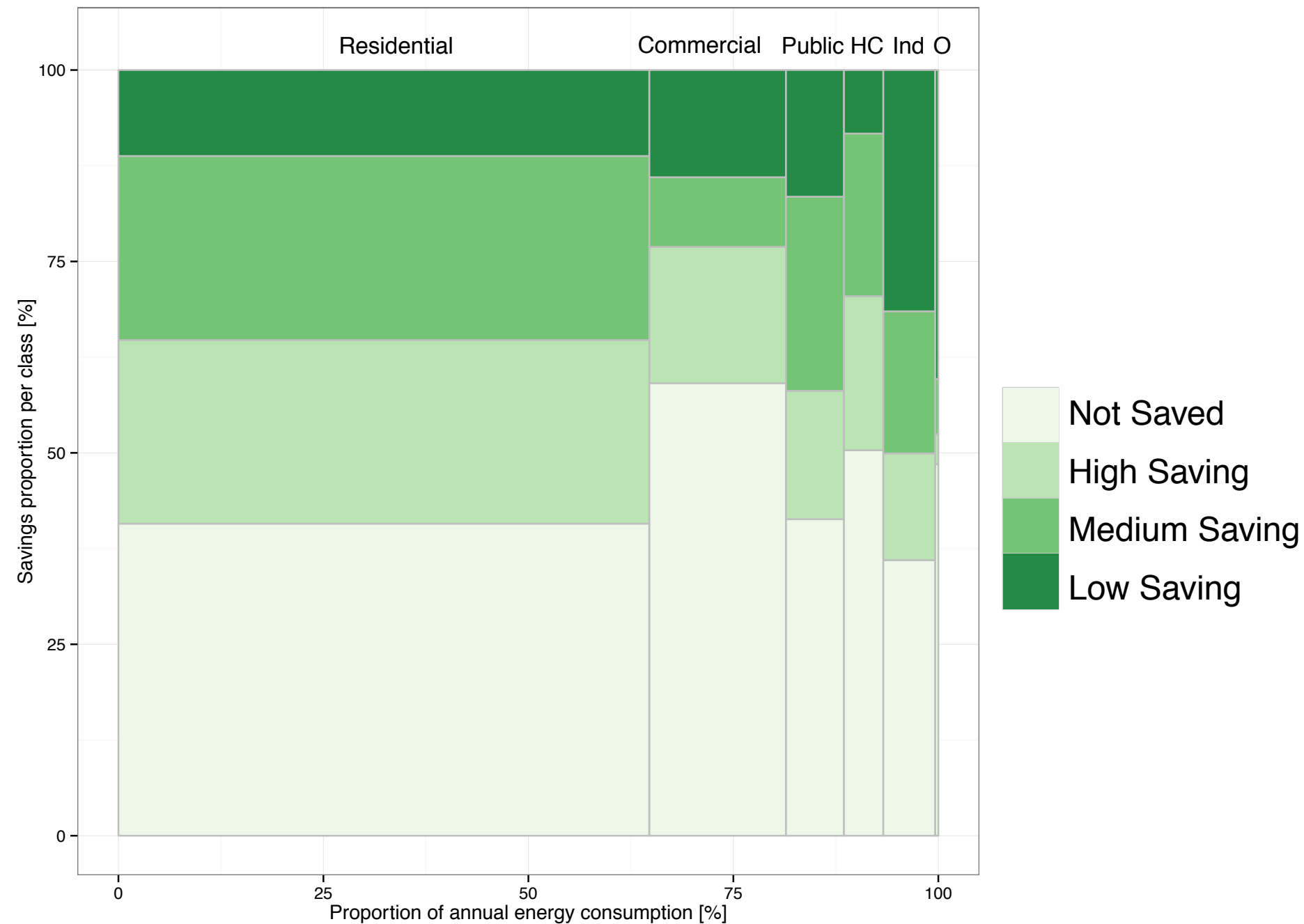
Boxplots of annual EUI per category



Method

- Calculations: KNIME, MatLab
- Retrofitting cost and saving estimates
 - Based on Stockholm Climate & Energy action plan
- Primary energy calculations
 - EED annex II

Technical potential

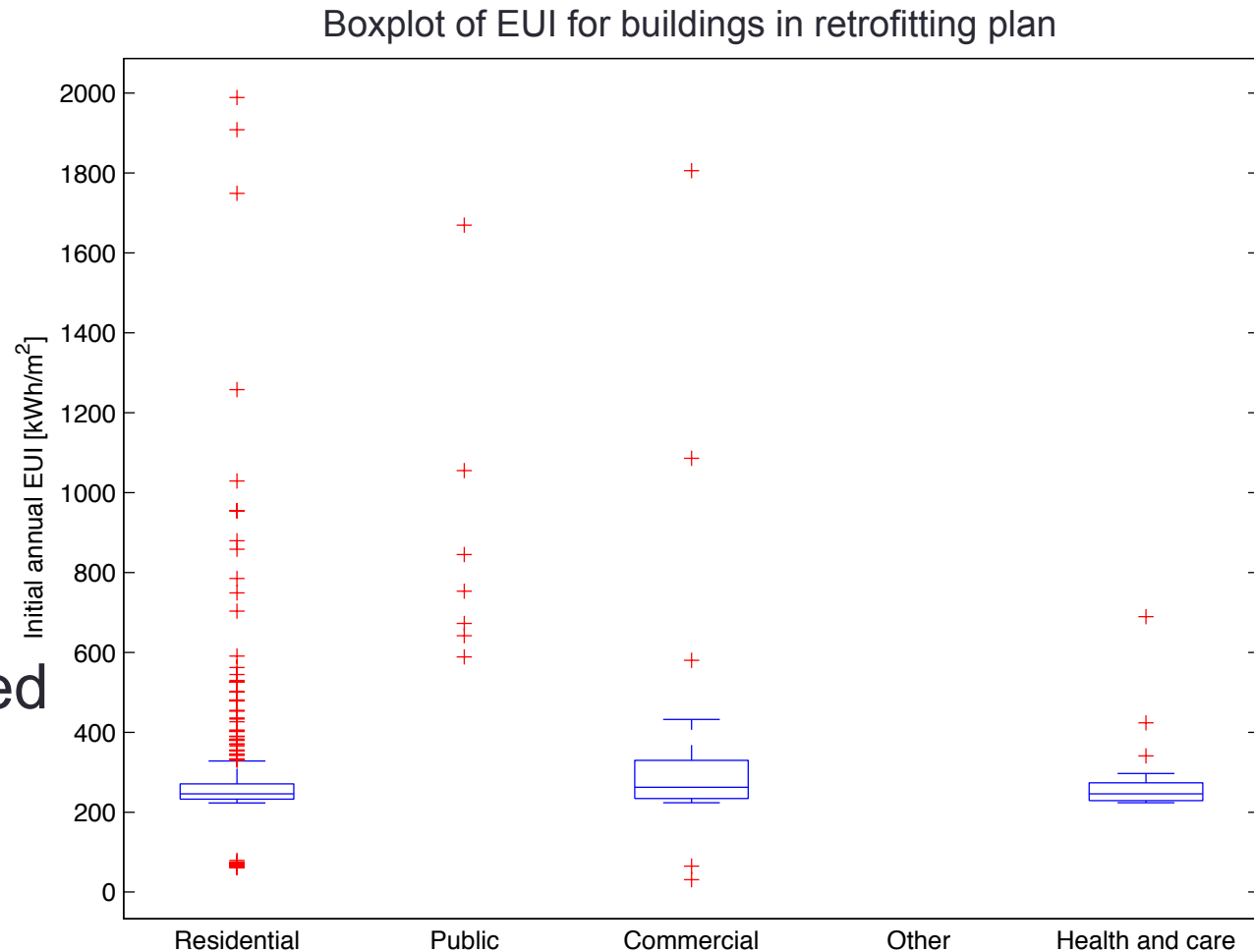


Efficiency measures

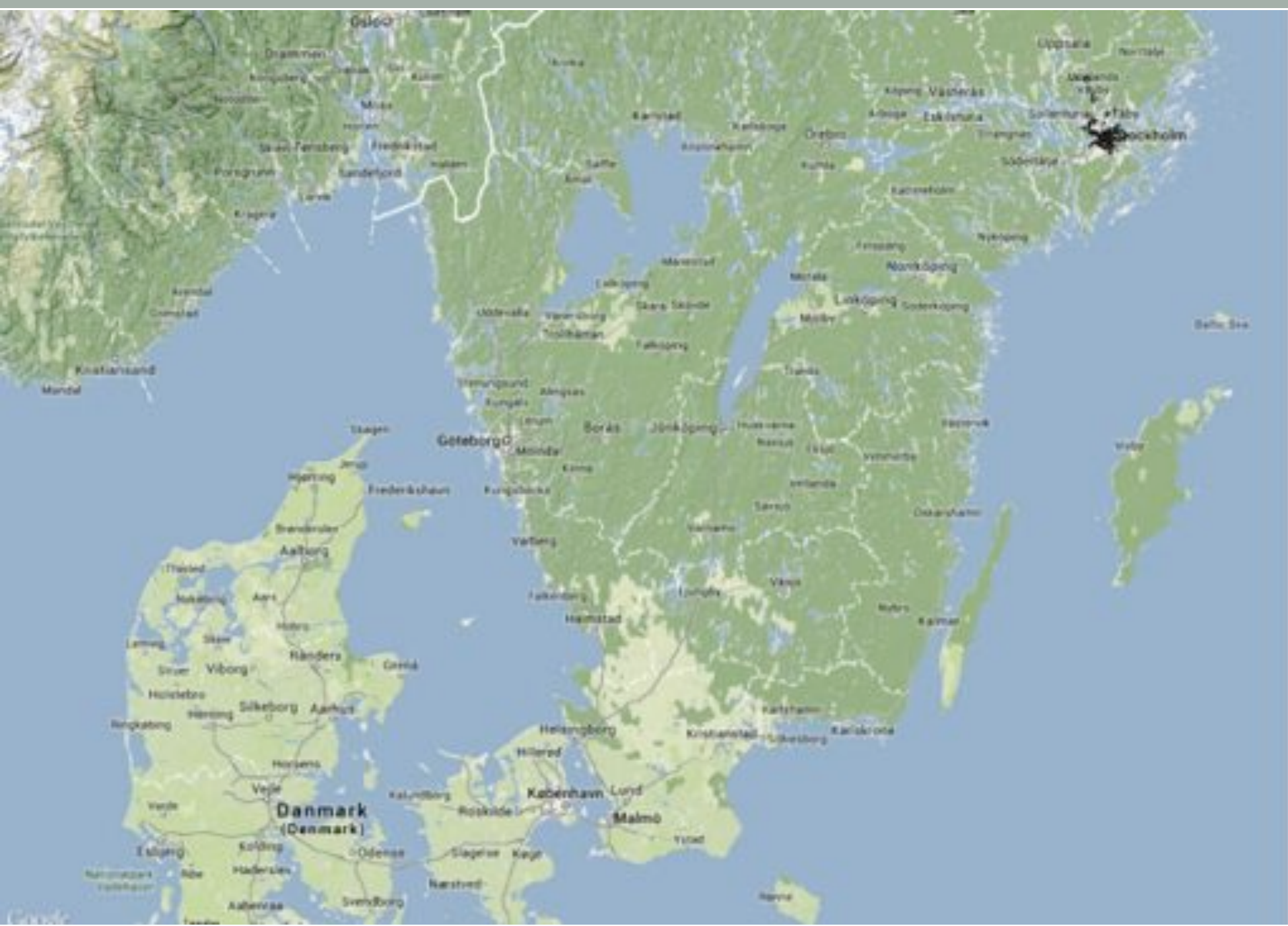
- Replace thermostats
 - -5% heating demand
 - low cost
- Install heat recovery ventilation
 - -33% heating demand
 - medium cost
- Renovate building climate shell
 - EUI limited to 60 kWh/m²
 - high cost
- Application of measures depends on current EUI

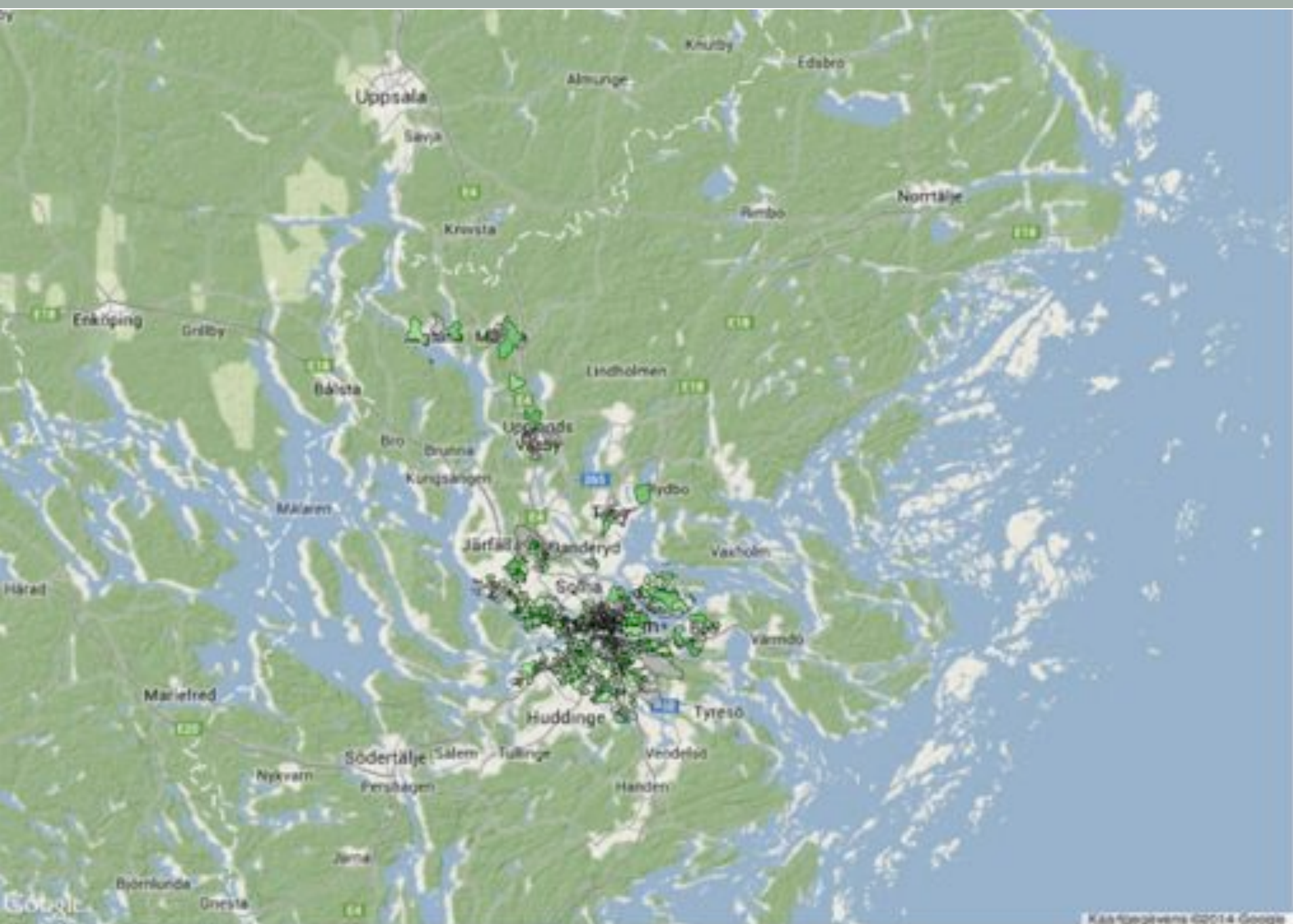
Resulting set of buildings for retrofitting plan

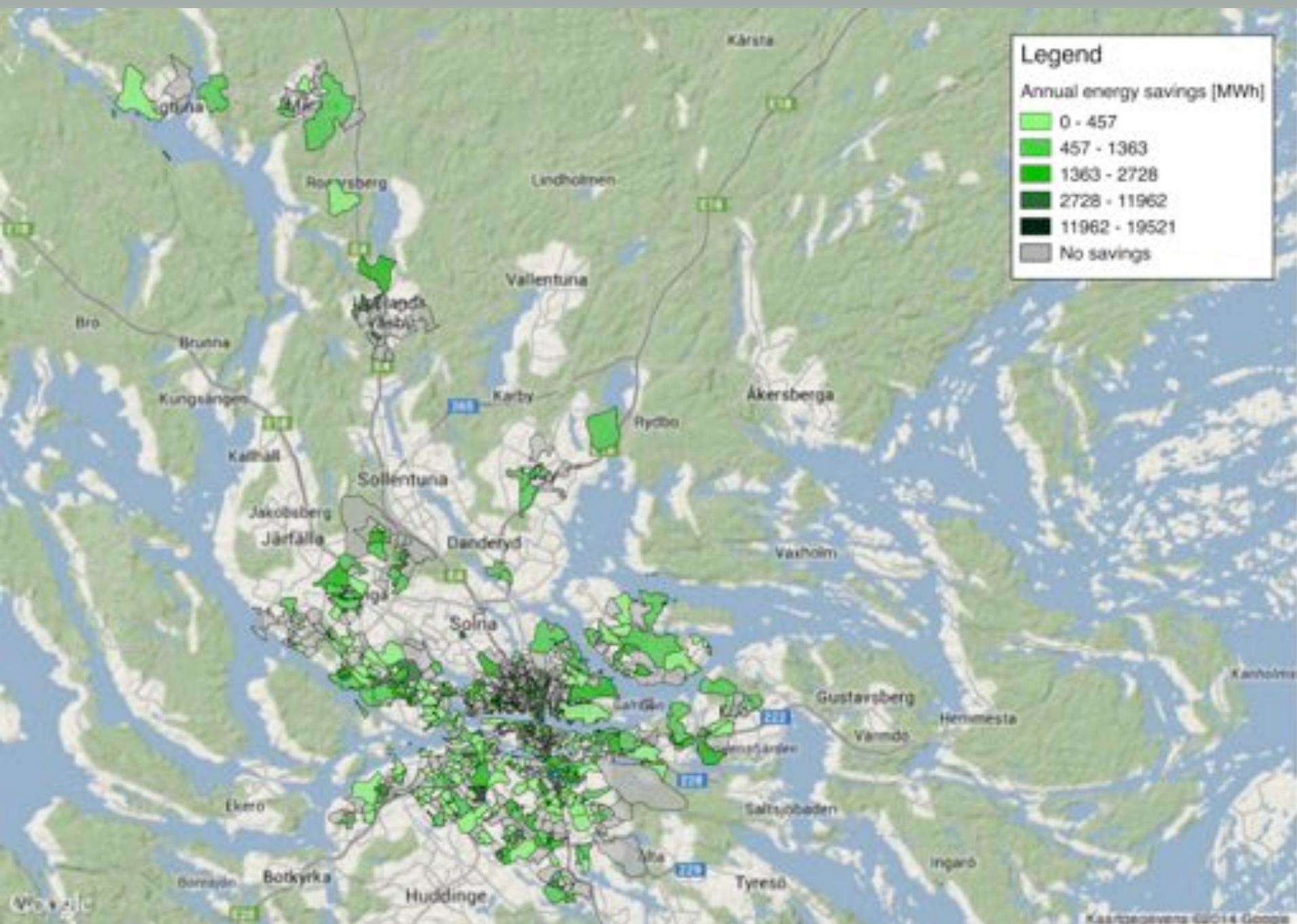
- Interest rate 4%
- Period 20y
- Positive NPV
- 354 GWh
- 664 buildings
- 4.56% energy saved
- 37 GTCE saved

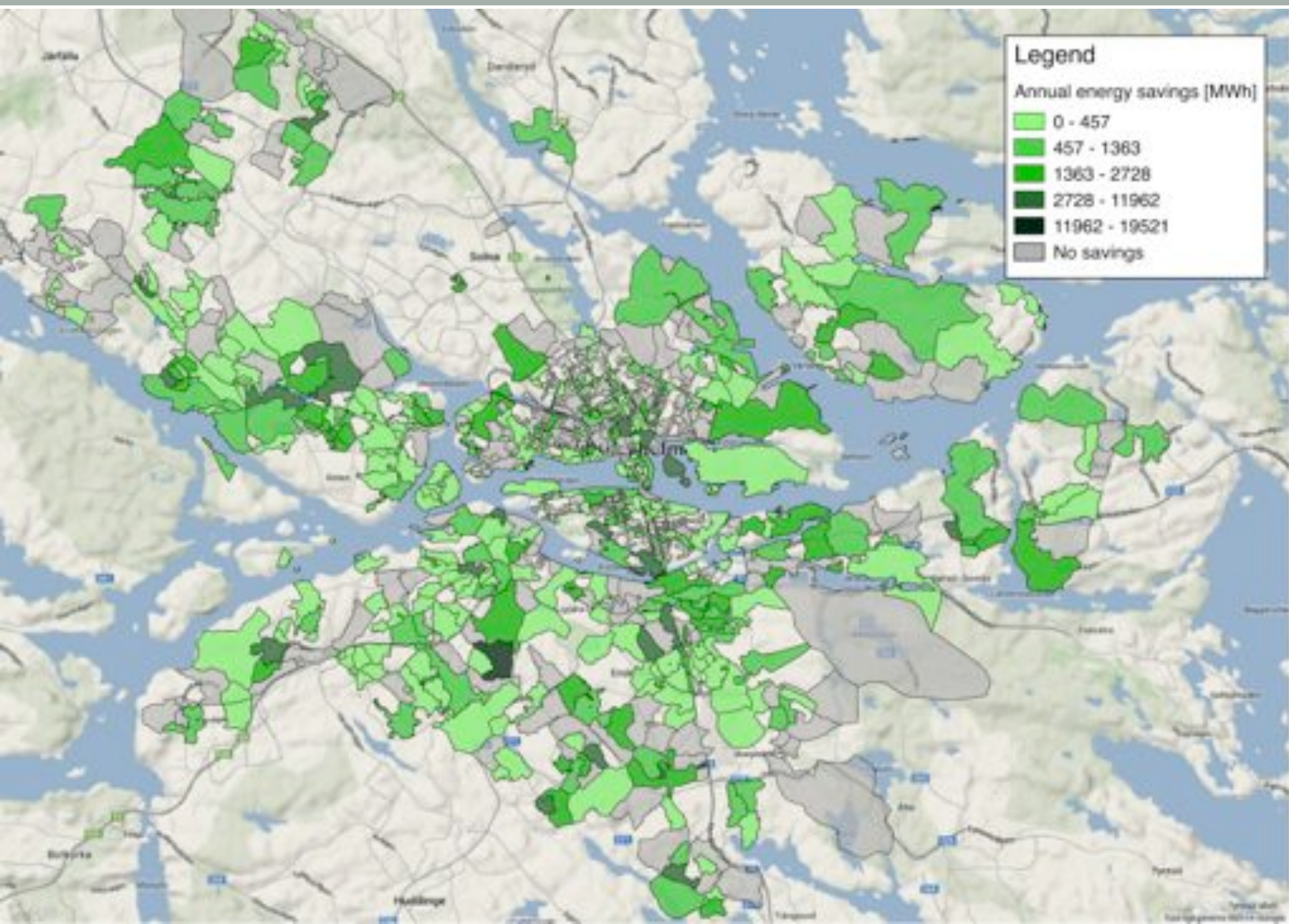


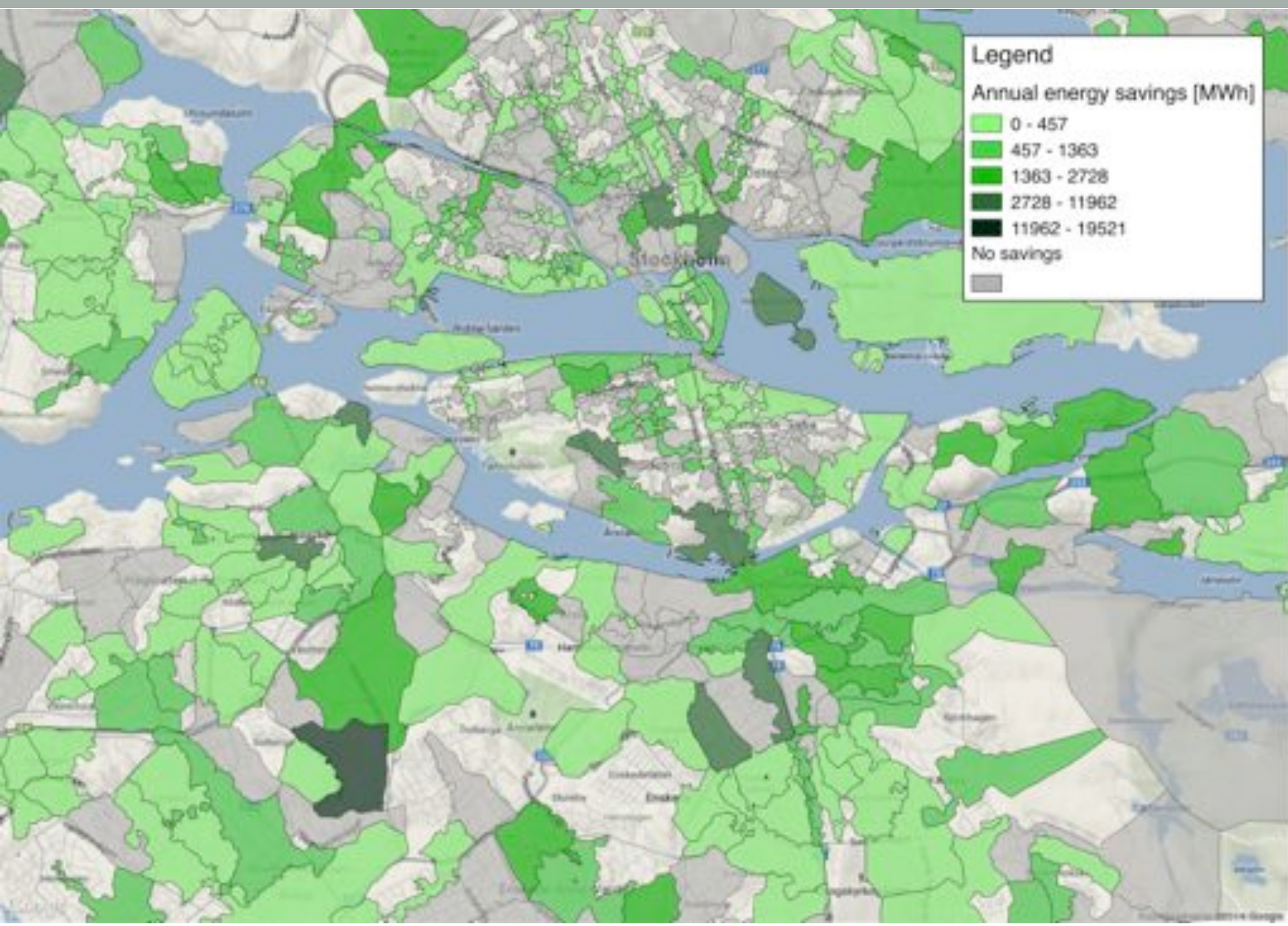












Conclusions

- City goals can nearly be reached with $NPV > 0$
- Total potential corresponds to 49% (3.83 TWh/a)
- Investment cost € 8.7 billion (£ 7 billion)
- € -3.3 billion NPV (4%) (£ -2.7 billion)
 - € -5.3 billion NPV (10%) (£ -4.2 billion)

